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Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, December 23, 1771.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Pleaſe to inſert the following, and you'll oblige your conſtant Reader.

The PRINTERS, who are Friends to LIBERTY and their COUNTRY, are deſired to publiſh the following, *vid pa. 150 Vol. 4.*

To the People of America.

AS it is the higheſt point of wiſdom in all nations and civil ſocieties, to provide, not only for preſent peace and ſafety, but for future contingencies, and to guard againſt every political evil that human foreſight can conceive poſſible to happen; and as times of tranquility, when the ſtate is free from convulſions, are the moſt proper to deliberate on and ſettle the important and fundamental laws of government, to draw the critical lines of a happy civil conſtitution, and determine all thoſe delicate points——This Day ſeems to be pointed by Providence for the Sons of America to take this momentous concern into their ſerious and moſt deliberate conſideration—For if the preſent deſtructive ſyſtem of politicks in Great-Britain is purſued much longer, it is evident to every diſcerning mind, that her fall and final ruin is inevitable.——The waſte of public money—ſtanding armies—the luxury and wickedneſs that prevails among the great—are preſages of Britain's fall! And as when Rome fell, Britain, who was then one of her dependent colonies, was obliged to ſet up a government of her own, to prevent her falling with the ſinking empire; ſo the Americans, if Britain falls, will be oblig'd to ſet up a government of their own independent of any other people.

Therefore it is of the higheſt moment to the ſecurity and future welfare of the Americans, that a ſyſtem of civil policy ſhould now be written (to be ready for them whenever neceſſity ſhall oblige them to ſet up a government of their own) that will eſtabliſh the union, and connect the intereſt of the United Provinces, in ſuch a manner as to lay a ſure foundation for a righteous government, built upon thoſe ſolid principles of virtue, juſtice, liberty and ſound policy, as will make it laſting as time—and produce all thoſe bleſſings that exalt a people, & make them at once glorious & happy.

We ardently wiſh, and pray, that the union between Great-Britain and America, may never be diſſolved—that we may live in harmony with the parent ſtate to the end of the world:—We ſtudy to promote her welfare, and ever aim to exalt her true felicity and real glory. It is our duty thus to do, and what Heaven has made our duty, we conſider as ever connected with our happineſs. To break off our connection with the parent country, before the law of ſelf-preſervation abſolutely obliges us, is a thought we never harbour in our breaſts. The reigning principle which animates the Americans, is love to Great-Britain: This paſſion warms our hearts, and kindles an ardour for her happineſs united with and inſeparable from our own—Yet, the dictates of reaſon, and the experience of all nations and ages of the world, teach us to provide for our ſecurity; for the worſt that can happen—that we never may be ſurprized with an evil unthought of—thrown into circumſtances unprovided for, nor involved in difficulties againſt which we have made no proviſion. And for this purpoſe, we ſhould weigh every thing in the ſcale of reaſon, tried by the teſt of experience collected in all ages, and handed down in the hiſtory of mankind. This teaches us, that mighty kingdoms have fallen; and empires that once reached the ſummit of human greatneſs, power and glory, are no more—— This, teaches us that Great-Britain is in a perilous ſituation, and gives us a melancholy preſage of her final ruin!—At the ſame time, admoniſhes us to be eagle-eyed to diſcern and ever ſtudious to guard againſt the remoteſt danger---to ſtand fortified, and compleatly provided for all the viciſſitudes and revolutions of time.

THE SUBSCRIBER, has begun to write a ſyſtem of government, and civil policy, for the united provinces in America, which will be publiſhed as ſoon as it is compleated. He purpoſes, not only to take a view of the political ſyſtems in other nations, and all former ſtates that have flouriſhed in the world, as well as conſult the political writers of the preſent and paſt ages, but likewiſe collect the ſentiments of all gentlemen that he has opportunity to conſult, who are diſtinguiſhed for knowledge in government and political tranſactions. Therefore he requeſts of all gentlemen who are diſpos'd to offer their ſentiments upon this very intereſting ſubject, that they will favour him therewith; and ſend them (free from charge) to Meſſieurs EDES and GILL, Printers in Boſton.

I cannot forbear congratulating my countrymen, that notwithſtanding all the machinations and united efforts of our enemies on both ſides the atlantic, liberty is yet alive—ſhe has ſuffered a ſmall eclipſe, but will ſoon appear with more than her former ſplendor. It is clear to every penetrating eye that views all the wheels of ſtate, that every injury done to America, although it may ſpread a dim aſpect at firſt, will vaniſh like a tranſient vapour and eſtabliſh liberty on a firmer foundation.—Fleets, armies, taxes, and impoſitions of every kind, are a weight thrown into our ſcale, and will finally operate in favour of freedom, if wiſdom guides the ſons of America.

Let us, my countrymen, ever keep in mind the vaſt importance and infinite worth of freedom—and while we exert our utmoſt endeavours to preſerve it, fervently implore the aſſiſtance of HIM who made us free—Round the throne of liberty, religion, truth, virtue and honour, always thrive.—Where ſhe reigns, every thing is found that exalts a nation, enobles and bleſſes mankind.

Not only a concern for the welfare of our own country, but a love to Great-Britain ſhould animate us; for nothing can preſerve her from ſlavery and ruin, but the freedom of America. If the colonies are enſlaved, it is impoſſible for Britain to be free; *their* ſlavery would inevitably prove *her* deſtruction. Therefore, we have every weighty and powerful incitement that can animate good men in a good cauſe. Every conſideration that touches the ſprings of action in noble ſouls, urges us to the moſt vigorous and unremitted exertions! Our own happineſs, the welfare of the parent country, and unborn generations, are the great, the glorious object we have in view!—Let theſe awaken all the paſſions and touch every ſpring of the mind! To this grand POINT, let all our views centre, and all the wiſdom of America be collected—To this, according to the will of Heaven, let us dedicate the powers of our minds, and the future moments of our time—Then we may hope the great GOVERNOR of the Univerſe will look down with gracious approbation, while we *contend* for that freedom which HE has taught man to *love*, and crown our ardent efforts with glorious ſucceſs!—Under HIS propitious ſmiles, here may freedom reign until the laſt hour cuts the thread of time, and the World expires! AMERICA SOLON.

Boſton, December 14, 1771.

A Public-ſpirited Gentleman of this Town having ſome Time ſince depoſited in the Hands of the Selectmen ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to be given in Premiums for encouraging the raiſing of MULBERRY TREES.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that it is expected that ſuch Perſons in the Province as intend to put in for their Share of the ſaid Dollars, produce Certificates from one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, on or before the 30th Day of January next, aſcertaining the Number and Age of the Trees raiſed by them; that ſo ſaid Perſons may receive of the Selectmen their Premiums, in the Manner and upon the Conditions ſet forth in the Supplement of Edes & Gill's Gazette the 15th Auguſt, 1768. By Order of the Selectmen,

William Cooper, Town-Clerk.

To be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Houſe of Meſſrs. *Voſe* and *Cummings*, Innholder in Milton;

A certain Piece of undivided Woodland, containing Thirty Acres, lying in ſaid Milton, is well Wooded, and but Eight Miles from Boſton, free of all Incumbrances, being Part of the Real Eſtate of Joſeph Gooch, Eſq; late of Milton, deceaſed.

Boſton, December 16, 1771.

ANNAPOLIS, in Maryland, November 28.

We hear from Talbot County, that a few days ago, Meſſrs. John Johnſon and London Cunninghame, two young gentlemen, went out in order to divert themſelves with their fouling peices, when unfortunately in climbing over a fence, Mr. Johnſon's peice accidentally went off, and Mr. Cunninghame being very near him, the whole load went in at one of his ears and came out at the other—Mr. Johnſon's diſtreſs for the unhappy Fate of his Friend, can hardly be conceived.

We alſo hear from the ſame county, that laſt week they had a moſt violent ſtorm of wind, which blew down ſeveral houſes, particularly the dwelling houſe of Mr John Markland, near Oxford, by which one negro man was killed.

NEW-YORK, December 12.

The firſt Inſtant, died Mr. James Mills, of this City, in the 61ſt Year of his Age; He was many Years Deputy-Sheriff in this Place, and for the laſt 36 of his Life was Goaler here.

On Friday laſt died Mrs. Suſanna Middleton, (Wife of Doctor Middleton, of this city) a Lady of an amiable character, highly eſteem'd, and much lamented.

On ſunday the 17th Ult. two Negroes belonging to Mr. Rider, and one to Mr. Den. Dennis, of Long-Iſland went a gunning in a Canoe. Next day two of them were found dead in the Canoe, the other has not been found. It is ſuppoſed they all periſh'd with cold.

The Duke of Cumberland Packet, which was to have ſail'd on Thurſday laſt, was detained by the Weather till Monday.

The late cold and ſnowy Weather, has interrupted our Intelligence. We have no papers from the Weſtward ſince Monday ſen'night.

On Tueſday Night 3d inſt. the ſloop John Capt. Waddel, bound in from the Weſt-Indies, was driven aſhore at Sandy-Hook, and ſuppoſed to be bilged, the Captain by the ſlipping of his foot fell overboard and was drown'd, tho' all Endeavors were uſed to ſave him; his brother, Mr. William Waddel, who leap'd after him, narrowly eſcaped ſharing the ſame Fate.

It was but the Thurſday before, that Capt. Thomas Randal, jun. coming in from ſea, was drown'd at the ſame Place, being ſtruck over by the Boom.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Joſeph Crew, belonging to the Brig Ann, from Boſton, for this Port, to a Gentleman in this Town, dated Norwalk, December 4, 1771.

"THIS waits on you to advice you of my unhappy Situation and great Misfortune.—On the 1ſt Inſtant, about 12 o'Clock, coming into this Harbour, the Veſſel ſtruck on Green's Reef of Rocks, the Wind blowing ſtrong about W. S. W. about 2 o'Clock it veered to W. and by N. when we let go our Anchors, in order to keep her from going aſhore, but could not clear the Rocks of either Side, if we cut;—thus we lay ſtriking the Ground till Evening, when her Rudder unſhipp'd, and the Wind increaſed to a high Storm, which continued all Night.—About 4 next Morning, found her Hold two Thirds full of Water ſo that we were obliged to ſlip, and run her as far on the Shore as we could, in order to preſerve our Lives.—The Wind continued ſtrong to the Weſtward all next Day, and no Boat could come on Board, ſo that little of the Cargo is ſaved, and I fear the Veſſel will be entirely loſt."

In the New-York Paper, Notice is given of Counterfeit Half-Joes, which are ſome what thicker, the Figures leſs prominent, and the Colour paler than the true ones, and tho' of due Weight, have in each 12ſ. ſterling of baſe Metal.

NEW-HAVEN, *December* 13.

Laſt Tueſday Evening departed this Life, in the 24th Year of her Age, Mrs. Lucy Jones, the amiable Conſort of Mr. Iſaac Jones, of this Town, and only Child of Capt. Charles Goodrich, of Pittsfield. Many affecting Circumſtances attend both the Huſband and Father of the Deceas'd. In leſs than three Years the Huſband has been bereaved twice; both Mother and Child buried in the ſame Grave, and the Father in the ſame loneſome State.

Laſt Week died at Stockbridge, Mrs. Abigail Woodbridge, Conſort of the Honorable Timothy Woodbridge, Eſq; one of the Council of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

We hear from Salem, in the Province of New-York, That about three Weeks ſince, a white Woman, the Wife of a Mulatto, belonging to that Place, was found dead in a Mill-Pond, with ſeveral Marks of Violence on her; and her Huſband, who is the ſuppoſed Murderer, has abſconded.

Laſt Saturday Evening Mr. Moſes Cook, of Waterbury, being at Mr. Clark's Tavern, in Bethany, where there was an Indian named Moſes Paul, who had behaved ſo diſorderly, (on Mrs. Clark's refuſing to let him have a Dram) that he was turned out of Doors, when he ſwore to be revenged on ſome one Perſon in the Houſe; and Mr. Cook going out ſoon after, received from the Indian, (who 'tis ſuppoſed lay in Wait, near the Houſe, in Order to put his Threat in Execution) a violent Blow on his Head, with ſome Weapon, that broke his Scull in ſo terrible a Manner, that he died of the Wound laſt Night.

The Indian was apprehended and committed to the Gaol in this Town laſt Sunday.

vid Arrival of Fleet & Army at Boſton pa. 263. Vol. 2. & Taxes, chiefly, viz. on Molaſſ. vid pa. 9. Vol-2—on Tea &c pa. 735. Vol. 1.—vid Billeting act pa. 274. Vol. 2—& Will.a Whitwell. & vid pa. 206. Vol. 2.

By Samuel Adams, esq:

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

THE writer in the Massachusetts Gazette, who signs *Chronus*, in his address to the publick, recommended petitioning and humbly representing the hardship of certain measures; and yet before he finish'd his first paper, he pointed to us the unhappy effects in former times of every method he had prescribed. Those "intemperate patriots", it seems, the majority of both houses of the general assembly, not hearkning to the cool advice of the *few wise men* within and without doors, must needs make their humble representations to the King and Council upon the claims of New-Hampshire and Rhode-Island: And what was the consequence? Why, he says the province lost ten times the value of the land in dispute. Did *Chronus* mean by this and such like instances, to enforce the measure which he had recommended? They certainly afford a poor encouragement for us to persevere in the way of petitioning and humble representation. But perhaps he will say, the General Assembly had at that time no reason to complain of the incroachment of those sister colonies; their claims were just; and the *discerning few* who were of that mind were in the right. Just so he says is the case now. For he tells us, that "no one has attempted to infringe the peoples rights". Upon what principle then would he have us petition? It is possible, for I would fain understand him, that what *Candidus* and others call an *invasion of our rights*, he may chuse to denominate a *Grievance*; for if we suffer no Grievance, he can certainly have no reason to advise us to represent the hardship of certain measures. And I am the rather inclin'd to think, that this is his particular humour, because I find that the stamp-act, which almost every one looked upon as a most *violent infraction* of our natural and constitutional rights, is called by this writer a *Grievance*. And he is so singular as to enquire, "What *Liberties* we are now deprived of," altho' an act of parliament is still in being, and daily executed, very similar to the stamp act, and form'd for the very *same purpose*, viz. the raising & establishing a revenue in the colonies by virtue of a suppos'd inherent right in the British parliament, where the colonies cannot be represented, and therefore without their consent. The exercise of such a power *Chronus* would have us consider as a *Grievance* indeed, but not by any means a deprivation of our rights and liberties, or even so much as the least *infringment* of them. Mr. *Locke* has often been quoted in the present dispute between Britain and her colonies, and very much to our purpose. His reasoning is so forcible, that no one has even attempted to confute it. He holds that "the preservation of property is the end of government, and that for which men enter into society. It therefore necessarily supposes and requires that the people should have property, without which they must be suppos'd to lose that by entering into society, which was *the end* for which they enter'd into it; too gross an absurdity for any man to own. Men therefore *in society having property*, they have such a right to the goods, which by the law of the community are theirs, that no body hath a right to take *any part* of their substance from them without their consent: Without this, they could have no property at all. For I truly can have no property in that which another can by right take from me when he pleases, against my consent. Hence, says he, it is a mistake to think that the supreme power of any commonwealth can dispose of the estates of the subjects arbitrarily, or *take any part* of them at pleasure. The prince or senate can never have a power to take to themselves the whole or *any part* of the subjects property without *their own* consent; for this would be in effect to have *no property* at all"—This is the reasoning of that great and good man. And is not our own case exactly described by him? Hath not the British parliament made an act to take *a part* of our property against our *consent*? Against our repeated submissive petitions and humble representations of the hardship of it? Is not the act daily executed in every colony? If therefore the preservation of property is the very *end* of government, we are depriv'd of that for which government itself is instituted.—'Tis true, says Mr. Locke, "Government cannot be supported without great charge; and tis fit that every one who enjoys a share in the protection, should pay his proportion for the maintenance of it. But still it must be with their own *consent*, given by themselves or their representatives". *Chronus* will not say that the monies that are every day paid at the custom-houses in America for the express purpose of maintaining all or any of the Governors therein, were rais'd with the *consent* of those who pay them, given by themselves or their representatives—"If any one, adds Mr. Locke, shall *claim* a power to lay and levy taxes on the people by his own authority, & without such *consent* of the people, he thereby *subverts the end of government*"—Will *Chronus* tell us that the British parliament doth not *claim* authority to lay and levy such taxes, and doth not actually lay and levy them on the colonies without their *consent*? This is the case particularly in this province. If therefore it is a *subversion of the end of government*, it must be a subversion of our civil liberty, which is supported by civil government only. And this I think a sufficient answer to a strange question which *Chronus* thinks it "not improper for our zealous Patriots to answer," viz. What those liberties and rights are of which we have been deprived.—If *Chronus* is really as ignorant as he pretends to be, of the present state of the colonies, their universal and just complaints of the most violent infractions of their liberties, and their repeated petitions to the throne upon that account, I hope I shall be excus'd in taking up any room in your valuable paper, with a view of answering a question, which to him must be of the utmost importance.—But if he is not, I think his question is not only impertinent, but a gross affront to the understanding of the public.—We have lost the *constitutional right* which the Commons of America in their several Assemblies have ever before possessed, of giving and granting *their own* money, *as much* of it as they please, and *no more*; and appropriating it for the support of *their own* government, for *their own* defence, and such other purposes as *they please*.——— The great Mr. Pitt, in his speech in parliament in favour of the repeal of the Stamp Act, declared that "we should have been *slaves* if we had not enjoy'd this right." This is the sentiment of that patriotic member, and it is obvious to the common sense of every man.—If the parliament have a right to take as much of our money as *they please*, they may take *all*. And what liberty can that man have, the produce of whose daily labour *another* has a right to take from him if he pleases, and which is similar to our case, takes *a part* of it to convince him that he has the *power* as well as the pretence of right?—That sage of the law Lord *Camden* declar'd, in his speech upon the declaratory bill, that "his searches had more and more convinc'd him that the British Parliament have no right to tax the Americans". Nor, said he, "is the doctrine new: It is as old as the *constitution*: Indeed it is its *support*". The taking away this right must then be in the opinion of that great lawyer, the removal of the very *support* of the constitution, upon which all our civil liberties depend. He speaks in still stronger terms—"Taxation and representation are inseparably united: This position is founded on the laws of *nature*: It is more: *It is itself an eternal law of nature*—Whatever is a man's own, is absolutely his own; and no man has a right to take it from him without his consent, either express'd by himself or his representative—Whoever attempts to do it, attempts an *injury*: Whoever does it, commits a ROBBERY: *He throws down the distinction between liberty and slavery*"—Can *Chronus* say, that the Americans ever *consented* either by themselves or their representatives, that the British Parliament should tax them? That they have tax'd us, we all know: We all *feel* it; I wish we felt it more *sensibly*: They have therefore, according to the sentiments of the last mention'd Nobleman, which are built on nature and common reason, thrown down the very distinction between liberty and slavery in America——And yet this writer, like one just awoke from a long dream, or, as I cannot help thinking there are good grounds to suspect, with a design to "mislead his unwary readers (and unwary they must needs be, if they are thus mislead,) to believe that all our liberties are perfectly secure, he calls upon us to show "which of our liberties we are deprived of"; and in the face of a whole continent, as well as of the best men in Europe, he has the effrontery to assert, without the least shadow of argument, that "no one has attempted to infringe them". One cannot after all this, be at a loss to conceive, what judgment to form of his modesty, his understanding or sincerity.

It might be easy to show that there are other instances in which we are deprived of our liberties.—I should think, a people would hardly be perswaded to believe that they were in the full enjoyment of their liberties, while their capital fortress is garrison'd by troops over which they have no controul, and under the direction of an administration in whom, to say the least, they have no reason to place the smallest confidence that they shall be employ'd for their protection, and not as they have been for their destruction. While they have a governor absolutely independent of them for his support, which support as well as his *political being* depends upon that same administration, tho' at the expence of their own money taken from them against their *consent*—While their governor acts not according to the dictates of his own judgment, assisted by the *constitutional advice* of his council, if he thinks it necessary to call for it, but according to the edicts of *such* an administration—Will it mend the matter that this governor, thus *dependent upon the crown*, is to be the judge of the *legality* of instructions and their *consistency* with the charter, which is the constitution? Or if their present governor should be possess'd of as many angelic properties as we have heard of in the late addresses, can they enjoy that tranquility of mind arising from their sense of safety, which *Montesquieu* defines to be civil liberty, when they consider how *precarious* a person a provincial governor is, especially a *good one*? And how likely a thing it is, *if he is* a good one, that another may soon be placed in his stead, possess'd of the principles of the Devil, who for the sake of holding his commission, which is even now pleaded as a weighty motive, will execute to the full the orders of an abandoned minister, to the ruin of those liberties which we are told are now so secure—Will a people be perswaded that their liberties are safe, while their representatives in general assembly, if they are ever to meet again, will be deprived of the most essential privilege of giving and granting what *part* of their own money they are yet allowed to give and grant, unless, in conformity to a ministerial instruction to the governor, solemnly read to them for their *direction*, they exempt the commissioners of the customs, or any other *favorites* or *tools* of the ministry, from their *equitable* share in the tax? All these and many others that might be mention'd, are the *natural* effects of that capital cause of complaint of all North-America, which, to use the language of those "intemperate patriots", the majority of the present assembly, is "a subjugation to as arbitrary a TRIBUTE as ever the Romans laid upon the Jews, or their other colonies"—What now is the advice of *Chronus*? Why, "much may be done, says he, by humble petitions and representations of the *hardship* of certain measures"—Ask him whether the colonies have not already done it? Whether the assembly of this province, the convention, the town of Boston, have not petitioned, and humbly represented the hardship of certain measures, and all to no purpose, and he tells you either that he is "a stranger to those petitions," or "that they were not duly timed, or properly urged," or "that the true reason why ALL our petitions and representations met with no better success was, because they were accompanied with a conduct quite the reverse of that submission & duty which they seem'd to express"—that "to present a petition with one hand, while the other is held up in a threatning posture to enforce it, is not the way to succeed"—Search for his meaning, and enquire when the threatning hand was held up, and you'll find him encountering the Resolves of the Town of Boston to maintain their Rights, (in which they copied after the patriotic Assemblies of the several Colonies) and their Instructions to their Representatives. Here is the sad source of all our difficulties.—*Chronus* would have us petition, and humbly represent the hardships of certain measures, but we must by no means *assert our Liberties*. We must acknowledge, at least *tacitly*, that the Parliament of Great-Britain has a constitutional authority, "to throw down the distinction between Liberty and slavery" in America. We may indeed humbly represent it as a *hardship*, but if they are resolved to execute the purpose, we must submit to it, without the least intimation to posterity, that we look'd upon it as unconstitutional or unjust. Such advice was sagely given to the Colonists a few years ago, at second hand, by one who had taken a trip to the great city, and grew wonderfully acquainted, as he said, with Lord Hillsborough; but his *foibles* are now "buried under the mantle of charity". Very different was his advice from that of another of infinitely greater abilities, as well as experience in the public affairs of the nation, and the colonies: I mean Doctor Benjamin Franklin, the present agent of the House of Representatives. His last letter to his constituents, as I am well informed, strongly recommends the holding up our constitutional Rights, by *frequent Resolves*, &c. This we know will be obnoxious to those who are in the plan to enslave us: But remember my countrymen, it will be better to have your liberties wrested from you by *force*, than to have it said that you even implicitly *surrendered* them.

I have something more to say to Chronus, when leisure will admit of it.

CANDIDUS.

THIS is to give Notice to Mr. ROBERT ERWIN, Shoemaker, and his Sister MARY ERWIN, the Children of Gavin Erwin, and Mary Erwin, of Cork, in Ireland (this Robert Erwin was born in the Garrison of Gibraltar, and Mary in the Garrison of Louisbourg) to repair immediately to Philadelphia, where their Mother arrived the Fifth of this instant October, and is at a Loss, not knowing where to direct to them. I am to be met with at Mr. Robeson's, in Pewter-Platter-Alley, Philadelphia.

MARY ERWIN.

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(1) vid Massachusetts Gazette pa. 630 — pa 11. Vol. 4. (2) vid pa. 576. (3) vid Chronicle pa. 1077 Vol. 2. (4) vid pa. 508 (5) vid pa. 51. Vol 2. (6) vid pa. 248 257 265 Vol. 2. (7) vid pa. 588 Vol. 2. (8) Turn to Index for addresses. (9) vid pa. 241. Vol. 2. (10) vid Convention pa. 195. (11) vid pa. 241. Vol. 2. (12) vid Index (13) vid Index Vol. 2. (14) vid pa. 300 Vol. 2. (15) vid pa. 195. (16) vid pa. 621 — 617 — & pa. 119 — 632 Vol. 2. (17) vid pa. 1214 and pa. 1233 Vol. 4. (18) vid List of grievances pa. 6345

(1) See Stamp Act pa. 53. Vol. 1. (2) Vid Tea Act, vid pa. 735. Vol. 1. (3) vid declaratory Act pa. 792. Vol. 1. (4) vid in Index to Find petitions Vol. 2. (5) vid in Index to Vol. 2, to Find Representatives Letters on the subject (1) vid pa. 403. Vol. 1. (2) pa. 10 — Vol. 2. (3) vid Molas. act, pa. 9. Vol. 1. — Tea act pa. 735. Vol. 1. (4) vid pa. 242. & pa. 521.

BOSTON December 29.

Obſerve! Landholders!

Extract of a Letter from Putney, (in New-York Government) dated December 12th, 1771, 12 o'Clock at Night, to a Gentleman in this Town.

"I would (in great haſte) inform you that a certain Gentleman, one Howard by name, who it is ſaid is Lieut. Colonel of the King's life guard, is arrived here from England, via New York, and has brought a Mandamus from the King; in conſequence of which Mandamus, he has obtained a Charter of the antient town of Hindſdale, ſigned by Gov. Tryon, and warned all the people off of their ſettlements.—Several other Mandamus's he has alſo, one for General Amherſt of twenty thouſand acres, with ſundry others, all which according to the Mandamus's, are to be laid out in this County, in ſuch places (or towns) as have not been Granted by New York. I am afraid of your intereſt this way, except Sir you uſe ſome precaution about the ſame.

The people of Hindſdale are in great perplexity, knowing not what to do, tho' many of them are the wealthieſt men on the River, many of their farms eſtimated at ten, fifteen and twenty thouſand pounds old-tenor each.——

Extract of another Letter from Putney, dated Dec. 14, 1771.

"Laſt Wedneſday I wrote to you in great haſte, informing you as well as I was then able, of a very extraordinary affair, viz. The ancient town of Hindſdale being chartered by New-York to one Howard, in conſequence of a Mandamus from his Majeſty.—The particulars of which affair I will relate to you as far as I am able.—Yeſterday I was at judge Wells's upon ſome particular buſineſs of my own; I ſaw this gentleman, and had ſome converſation, which is the means of my information.—He, viz. Lieut. Col. Howard, had a Mandamus from the King for 10,000 acres of land, to be laid out in the province of New-York, which had but been granted before by ſaid province.—He, upon information at York, of the value of the town of Hindſdale, made a pitch of ſaid place by plan, obtained a charter under the province ſeal of the ſame, ſigned by governor Tryon—Immediately upon which he comes here, with two livery ſervants his attendants—tells Hinſdale people of it, makes them one offer, viz. to leaſe the lands to them they now enjoy for five years, at one penny ſterling per acre; another five years for one ſhilling ſterling per acre; and at the expiration of ſaid term, to come to ſome new agreement.—Hindſdale people have got the ſame under conſideration; they are in great perplexity, not knowing what to do; they are wealthy men, many of them, but perſons of no great education, and am afraid they will do ſomething prejudicial to themſelves on that account. Theſe Sirs, are real facts, and deſerve to be put in public prints.—One Kathan living here, has opened a ſecret, viz. A New-York gentleman being up here, who you have heard of, but whoſe name I forbear mentioning, ſent a letter to him laſt Thurſday, deſiring him and ſons to ſign a power of attorney, which he ſent incloſed in the letter from Brattleborough, aſſuring them, that their patent ſhould be ſigned for Fullam, immediately upon his arrival at York, which place he ſets out for next Wedneſday; which power was by Kathan and ſons ſigned, and who are now full of the moſt conſummate aſſurances, that they ſhall ſhortly have the Charter.—And I muſt Gentlemen give you my opinion, that according to the complexion of things, and knowing ſo many artful, deſigning tricks managed about theſe lands, if you are not ſpeedy, and uſe your utmoſt vigilance in further ſecuring your intereſt, up here, you will loſe it, or at leaſt it will be ſo embarraſſed, that to remove the evils theſe bad men may involve you in, will coſt more than half your lands will be worth ——I am not intimidated Gentlemen by theſe perſons conduct, as to in the leaſt ſuſpect the juſtneſs of your cauſe; but when men are corrupt, and affairs carried on by deſigning men, what muſt be the conſequence? I believe you will upon cool ſober thought join with me in ſentiment.—Your ſettlers are very uneaſy, and, upon my word, I cannot blame them; for if they loſe what they have here, they loſe their all."

Extract of another Letter from Putney, dated December 14th 1771.

"One Mr. Howard a Lieut. Colonel in the King's Guards, has obtain'd a Patent under the great ſeal of the Province of New-York, of all the land that is in Hindſdale on the weſt-ſide of Connecticut River, and to extend three quarters of a mile into Guildford.

This Patent was obtain'd in conſequence of a Mandamus from the King, &c. to Governor Tryon, wherein he was directed to lay out to Lieut. Colonel Howard, 10,000 Acres of Land within the Province of New-York, in ſome Place that never before had been patenteed, and ſo as not to interfere with any Lands poſſeſs'd or claim'd by the Indians. The Land that is within the Town of Hindſdale, near one Hundred Years ago was granted by the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay to the Proprietors of Northfield; theſe Proprietors ninety-five Years ago purchaſed of the Indians their Right to theſe Lands, and the Deeds which were obtain'd from the Indians, are now in being. About eighty Years ago the Proprietors above-mentioned went into Poſſeſſion of this Land, and have improved a conſiderable Part of the ſame for about eighty Years ſucceſſively.

Soon after the Settlement of the Line between the Maſſachuſetts and New-Hampſhire, this Land was confirm'd to the Heirs and Aſſigns of the Original Proprietors above-mentioned, by a Patent under the Great Seal of New-Hampſhire."

If theſe Letters are to be depended upon, (and we have no Reaſon to think the contrary) and the honeſt *Freeholders* of Hindſdale ſhould "LOSE THEIR ALL," we ought to remember that it will be by Virtue of an *Inſtruction* to a Governor, who no doubt has reconciled it, (he being the *Judge*,) with the Conſtitution of the Province of New-York. We are informed in Mr. *Draper*'s laſt Gazette, that "it may be proper to commit the *Exerciſe* of ſuch Part of the ſupreme Authority as conſiſts in the *Impoſition of Taxes* upon the Subjects of America, to the Colony Aſſemblies, but the Right to CONTROUL them in the *Exerciſe* of that Power, or *to exerciſe it without their Interpoſition*, muſt remain with the Parliament of Great-Britain." And why may not the Right of ORDERING the Hindſdale Proprietors to *give up* their Lands to Col. *Howard*, as well be *inherent* in the Britiſh Adminiſtration, when it ſhall be thought they have enjoyed it *long enough*? Eighty or Ninety Years Poſſeſſion is a *great while*; And if the *ſame* Inſtruction or Mandamus ſhould be ſent to the Governor of this Province, in Favour of Captain PRESTON, or any other Gentleman, to *compenſate* for Services and Sufferings; and one or two of the *fertile* and *well cultivated* Townſhips in the Counties of Hampſhire or Berkſhire, ſhould be *pitched upon*, what will the *preſent Owners* of them have to do, but *quietly to ſubmit to* GOVERNMENT? To *pretend* that they have a RIGHT to hold the Lands which they have *honeſtly purchaſed*, will be as great a Piece of *Folly*, as it was for the Merchants *vainly* to pretend, that *they* had a *Right* to keep *their own* Money, which they had *fairly gained* after *many a Riſque* in their Trade.—Why ſhould theſe LANDHOLDERS THWART THE SCHEMES OF MEN IN POWER? "What Advantage, my Fellow Citizens and Countrymen, has been obtain'd by *Oppoſition* to GOVERNMENT"? It will only give occaſion to "pretended Patriots" and "wrong-headed Politicians", to "ſtir up the People to Wrath and Clamour, to an *unſocial*, *unfriendly* temper and conduct towards each other, by *inflamatory Writings*", whereby "the public Peace will be greatly wounded." "I aſk again, What Advantage in Poſſeſſion or in Proſpect can they propoſe," by *foolifhly* inſiſting upon their RIGHT to their LANDS, tho' they have coſt them much Labor and Toil, with *the Sweat of their Brows*? The beſt Way for the Men of *Hindſdale*, and other FREEHOLDERS, is *to deliver up their Lands*, whenever they are *demanded* by Force of *Miniſterial Inſtructions*; and *after* they have ſo done *in Submiſſion to* GOVERNMENT, there will then be a *hopeful* Proſpect, that "*much may be done by way of petitioning and humbly repreſenting the* Hardſhip *of it*". I inſiſt upon it, the only Way for them to *ſecure* their Lands, is by all Means to *deliver them up*. The Worſt that can befall them, and *their Children after them*, when they have thus *quietly ſubmitted to* GOVERNMENT, will be to become BEGGARS, and like the good *Lazarus*, to STARVE AT THE GATES of thoſe who are made rich at *their Toil and Expence*.——*Take the Advice of*

CHRONUS.

The New Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe in this Town being finiſhed, was opened Yeſterday. We hear that the Exerciſes of the Day were introduced by ſinging an Anthem taken out of the 122d Pſalm. A ſuitable Diſcourſe was preached by the Rev. Mr. STILLMAN, from Ezra 5. 11. *We are the Servants of the God of Heaven and Earth, and build the Houſe that was builded theſe many Years ago.*——The Solemnity was then concluded with a ſecond Anthem well adapted to the Occaſion. The Singing was perform'd incomparably well by a ſelect Company, which gave great Satisfaction to a crowded Audience.

Yeſterday Afternoon arrived here the Ship Boſcawen, Capt. Robſon, from London, by whom we have the public Prints to the 5th of October; but they contain no Articles of material Intelligence, except that the Parliament was prorogued to the 26th of November, but that it was thought they would not ſit for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs till after Chriſtmas:—That a ſpeedy War with Spain was looked upon as inevitable; and alſo from ſeveral concurring Circumſtances, it was conjectured, that the King of Pruſſia was preparing to engage in a War with an European Power:—And that Meſſrs. Wilkes and Bull, the two Sheriffs elect, were ſworn into their Office at the Court of Exchequer: the former having on the Pannels of the Door of his new Charriot, the Motto, *Libertas*, and on the ſide Pannels, *Arcui meo non confido*; and on the Door of the latter, *Mene Conſcia Recti*.——

That Mr. Alderman Naſh, who upon Mr. Peer's declining the Mayoralty, was choſen Lord Mayor of the City of London for the Year enſuing, who was, during the Poll, which continued ſeveral Days, often greatly inſulted by the Mob; but that the Conduct of Mr. Sheriff Wilkes met with great Applauſe from both Parties.

We hear that Capt. White in a Ship for this Place, who left London ſome Time after Capt. Robſon, ſailed from Plimouth in Company with him.

Capt. Jenkins, in the Leviathan, for this Place, ſailed about a Fortnight before.

In Capt. Robſon came Paſſenger Mr. Iſaac Smith, jun. Son of Iſaac Smith, Eſq; of this Town.

From Rhode-Iſland, we learn, That the Schooner Hannah, Capt. Jabez Perkins, from Newport to Norwich, was driven aſhore on the Eaſt End of Long-Iſland in the Snow Storm on the 5th Inſtant, and entirely loſt, and a Lad about 17 Years of Age, named Michael Carey was froze to Death.

We alſo learn, That Capt. Landon in a Brig, and five other Veſſels, among which was a Brig from Liverpool, were aſhore at Long-Iſland; and alſo that ſeveral Veſſels were driven aſhore at Barnagat in the ſame Storm.

We have the following melancholy Account from the Eaſtward, viz. Capt. Mathews belonging to Marblehead ſtove to Pieces on Odiorn's Point. Capt. Tycroſs, in a Sloop belonging to the Eaſtward, on Froſt's Point, uncertain yet whether ſhe will be got off again, having her Keel, &c. ſtove in.—Capt. Bell, from Philadelphia, on Hampton Beach, Veſſel and Cargo 'tis thought will be ſaved.—One on York Ledge, Maſter and Veſſel unknown, 'tis thought the People were drowned.—A Sloop at Winter-Harbour, entirely loſt, and another caſt aſhore, but it's thought will be got off again.

DIED.] Mrs. Mary Knox, aged 53 Years, Relict of the late Capt. William Knox, of this Town, deceaſed.

DIED.] Yeſterday Morning, Mr. Eleazer Johnſon, jun. Son of Capt. Eleazer Johnſon, in the twentieth Year of his Age—His Funeral is to be To-Morrow, when it is deſired the Friends and Acquaintance of the deceas'd would attend.

Wanted as an Apprentice in Town, an active, honeſt Lad, of about 14 Years of Age.

Inquire of Edes & Gill.

The Owner of a Bale mark'd I. H. W. No. 1. Which came in the Brig Harmony, Capt. Coffin, from London, conſign'd to Order, is deſired to pay the Freight, and ſend the Bill of Loden to *Joſeph Reich* and *Sons*, at their Store in King Street.

Linſeed Oil,

A Few Barrels Linſeed Oil, to be Sold by CHARLES MILLER, Cheap for Cash.

Notice is hereby given, That the Co-partnerſhip between Hannah and Hepzibah Carnes is mutually diſſolved, and that HANNAH CARNES has removed to the Shop oppoſite to Mr. Cranch the Watch-Maker, near the Mill-Bridge, where ſhe has to ſell, a large and compleat aſſortment of Millenary and Peice Goods of a general aſſortment, viz. Book Muſlin, 6-4 and yard-wide, Blond Lace and Queens-Gauze, rich flower'd and plain ſpotted and Lace Sattins, Silk Gloves and Mitts of all ſorts, and a general aſſortment for the Ladies, too many to be enumerated.—She continues to carry on the making of all kinds of Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Cloaks, &c. as uſual.—Bohea Tea by the Dozen or ſmall Quantity. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour her with their Cuſtom, will be gratefully obliged.

THE Eſtate of Capt. *William Sharrad*, late of Boſton, deceaſed being render'd Inſolvent, and ſix Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts: The Commiſſioners appointed by the Hon. Foſter Hutchinſon, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine ſaid Claims, Give Notice, that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in Boſton, on the ſecond Tueſday of January next, and the five following Months, from 9x to Nine o'Clock, P. M. Boſton, Dec. 23, 1771.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next,

At his uſual Place of Sale;

A Valuable Aſſortment of European GOODS, viz. Broad Cloths, Kerſeys, Cambletts, Calamancoes, plain Gauzes, flower'd and plain Lawns, Handkerchiefs, ſewing Silks, Mens and Womens Hoſe, Cotton Velvets, ſuperfine Iriſh Hollands, Dowlaſſes, Checks, ſtriped Hollands, &c. Wearing Apparel, Houſe Furniture, Watches. Alſo, a neat Chaiſe and Harneſs at private Sale.

NORTH-END.

At *Iſaac White's* Manufactory is made, and for Sale, The beſt Dip'd Candles per Pound or Box, at 4*d.* 6*d.* O. T. As to Crediting his Cuſtomers as uſual, he needs not inform them thereof——Mould Candles as uſual, and Tallow per Barrel.

At the Head of *Hancock's* Wharff, is made and Sold by

JAMES MORTIMER, *Tallow Chandler*,

The beſt of Tallow Candles, by the Single pound, at Eleven Coppers, or half a Piſtareen: And credit his Cuſtomers, as in Times paſt.

A wet Nurſe with a good Breaſt of Milk, in this Town, would take a Child to Suckle.

Enquire of Edes and Gill.

This and To-Morrow Evening.

Will be ſold by Public Vendue at the Auction-Room North-Side of the Market,

A valuable Aſſortment of Articles, viz.

BROAD Cloths, Kerſeys, Ratteens, German Serges, Duffils, Bearſkins, Pluſhes, Cotton Velvets, Manchester Checks, Linnens, Silk and Cotton Romalls, Printed and Check Linnen Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Callicoes, Dowlas, Oznabrigs, a quantity of Buckles, Silver Watches, Feather Beds, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

This and To-Morrow Evening.

A. BOWMAN, Auctioneer.

N. B. At ſaid Auction Room may be had one Sett of Henry's Commentary on the Bible, 6 vol. folio. (new)

Whereas *Park Woodward*, has Opened and Keeps a Public Vendue [illegible] Faneuil-Hall Market in Boſton, and ſells Goods [illegible] Public Sale every Week Night, and at private Sale a Day, by Wholeſale or Retail on the loweſt Terms. And likewiſe on the firſt Thurſday and the laſt Thurſday in every Month from Eleven o'Clock till One, to take in and ſell Horſes and Watches at Public Vendue, at the uſual Commiſſions of five per Cent. and all Gentlemen that have a Mind to favour him with Buſineſs of that Kind, ſhall be ſerved with the greateſt Fidelity by their humble Servant, above-mentioned.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

Thacher from Halifax. King, Barker, Tree, Tucker, Oſyor & Dunn from Newfoundland. Hurd from New-London. Squire from New-Haven. Weſton from Philadelphia. Crane from North-Carolina. Littlefield from St. Vincents. Scott from Cape Nichola. Tucker from Greenock.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt, Seven Whites. One Black.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Five.

High Water at BOSTON *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 51 min. after 12		Friday, 16 m aft.	4
Tueſday, 48 min. af. 1		Saturday, 0 m. af.	5
Wedneſday, 33 m. aft. 2		Lord's Day 52 m. af.	5
Thurſday, 22 min. after 3		Laſt Q. 28 D. 1 Af.	

He that Commanded the Troops at the Time of the Maſſacre vid. pa. 60.

‖ Vid page 556. ¶ vid pa. 641. ◊ vid Gov.r Tryon's proclamation pa. 5. Vol. 4

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
[Price, *Nine Pence.*]
And Sold by JOHN PERKINS, in Union-Street, and EDES and GILL, in Queen-Street.

THEORY OF AGENCY.

OR,

AN ESSAY ON THE NATURE, SOURCE AND EXTENT OF MORAL FREEDOM.

IN TWO PARTS.

With occasional Observations and Reflections.

PART I. Containing more especially the Consideration of MOTIVE; shewing it to be no Bar to Liberty; what Liberty consists in, with it's Extent and Limits; that Man in his Frame and Destination is evidently form'd for it, and would have been an absur'd Being without it.

PART II. Containing presumptive Proofs of the Reality of Liberty; in which the divine moral Government, Special Providence, and the Fore-knowledge of the Deity, are considered. The whole on a new Plan, and with a Freedom of Thought, unbias'd by any ancient or modern Authorities.

BY A WELL-WISHER TO MANKIND.

Where there is Reason, there is Liberty.
CICERO in quæst. Tusc.

The Brethren of the honorable Society of Ancient, Free and accepted MASONS, are hereby notified, That The Most Worshipful JOSEPH WARREN, Grand-Master, intends to celebrate the Feast of ST. JOHN the Evangelist, on Friday the 27th Instant, at

Concert Hall.

☞ THOSE Brethren who intend to be at the Feast are desired to assemble at the Masons-Arms (formerly the Green Dragon) Tavern, at XI. o'Clock, A.M. as the Instalment of the Grand Officers will certainly begin at Twelve.

*** Dinner will be serv'd up at Concert-Hall precisely at Two o'Clock, and to prevent unnecessary Trouble, the Brethren are desired previously to furnish themselves with Tickets, which they may have of Brother *Edward Proctor*, at the Sign of the Schooner, or of Brother *Nathaniel Tucker*, near the Old-South Meeting-House. By Order of the Grand-Master,

Boston, Dec. 10 1771. WM. PALFREY, Grand-Secr'y.

All Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. BELCHER HANCOCK, late of Cambridge, deceased, formerly Tutor of Harvard-College, are desired to bring in their Accompts: And all indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment, to AARON HILL,
Administrator on said Estate

To be Sold on reasonable Terms, for Cash or Credit, on good Security, or partly in Exchange for a smaller Vessel,

A well-built Ship, 185 Tons, well found, has been only one Voyage, and has the Character of a very fast Sailer. Inquire of Forteſque Vernon,

Who has to sell CHEAP,

English, Russia and Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgs, Oznabrigs, Irish Linnen, Checks, Sheeting, Table Linnen, Cambrick, Lawns, Dowlas. Cotton Velvets, Broad Cloths & Shalloons, Durants, Tammies, Camblets, Russells, &c. &c. Likewise, Hemp and Cordage, Lines and Hooks, Sheet and Bar Lead, German Steel, 4d. 6d. 10d. 20d. & 24d. Nails, Brads, 15, 18 and 22 Inch and short Pipes by the Box, Bolt Rope, Twine and Sail Needles, New-England and old West-India Rum, Sugar and Molasses, English Pump Leather and Nails, choice Dumb Fish, Salt, Kerseys, Half Thicks, Duffils, Ratteens, and sundry other Articles.

To be Let, and enter'd upon immediately,

A House and Potter's Kiln at New-Boston, with the best Accommodations of all Kinds for carrying on the Earthen Ware Business, and has Conveniences which with very little Expence of Wood will enable the Improver to pursue the Business in the coldest Weather, with as great Advantage as in the Summer. A large Quantity of the best Long-Island and Martha's Vineyard Clay, will be sold to the Person who hires the Works, for Cash, or six Months Credit if more agreeable to the Purchaser. If desired by the Person who improves the Works, a Part of the Building, which is very large, will be fitted to accommodate a small Family. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

A small Tenement in Fore-street, just below the Draw-Bridge, not far from the Market, having two Rooms on a Floor, with a good Yard, &c. very convenient for a small Family, and well situated for a Person in Business, it being near the Center of the Town. ALSO, at private Sale,

Sundry House Furniture, consisting of Feather Beds, Looking-Glasses, Tables, Chairs, Brass, Pewter, —two very good Bellmetal Skillets, one holding 5 Pints and the other six Quarts, &c. &c.
Enquire of Edes & Gill.

WANTED,

A good Store, with Cellars under it. Also a Lad as an Apprentice. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

THE Estate of Mr. Thomas Salter, late of Boston, deceased, being render'd Insolvent, and six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts: The Commissioners appointed by the Hon. Foster Hutchinson, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine said Claims, Give Notice, that they shall attend said Service at the Bunch of Grapes in Boston, on the last Monday of December inst. and the five following Months, from six to Nine o'Clock, P. M. Boston Dec. 16, 1771.

The Cash will be given, for a Negro Boy of a good Temper, under 12 Years old.
Enquire of the Printers.

Boston, December 1, 1771.

Proposals, for Printing by Subscription,

In a handsome Octavo Volume, on a neat Type,

A VINDICATION of the Government of *New-England* CHURCHES: Drawn from Antiquity; the Light of Nature; Holy Scripture; its noble Nature; and from the Dignity divine Providence has put upon it.

ALSO,

THE CHURCHES QUARREL ESPOUSED: Or, a Satyrical Reply, to certain Proposals made, in answer to this Question,——*What further Steps are to be taken, that the Councils may have due Constitution and Efficacy in Supporting, Preserving, and Well-Ordering the Interest of the Churches in the Country.*

By JOHN WISE, A. M. Late Pastor to a Church in *Ipswich.*

The aforesaid Proposals were agreed to by most of the Clergy of that Day, by which a new System of Church Government would have taken place had not that reverend and bold Champion, the Author, stept forth for the Churches Defence. And as *Human Nature* is the same now it was then, 'tis thought by some *Judicious Persons* prudent, that the *Male* Members of every Congregational Church in the World, should furnish themselves with this truly valuable Book.

To which will be annexed,

A PLATFORM OF CHURCH DISCIPLINE, gathered out of the Word of God, and agreed upon by the Elders and Messengers of the Churches assembled at *Cambridge*, 1648. And all their Confession of Faith.

The Price to Subscribers will be *Two Shillings* Lawful Money sewed in Blew Boards, and 2*s.* and 8*d.* neatly bound and letter'd.—Those that subscribe for Six will be allowed One *gratis*.—Three Hundred Subscribers are already obtain'd.—The Work will be immediately put in the Press, and the Books be ready to be delivered on or before the first of *March* next.

Subscriptions are taken in by J. BOYLES, Printer and Publisher, in Marlborough-Street: EDES and GILL, Printers in Queen-Street: H. KNOX, and J. LANGDON Stationers in Cornhill: S. HALL, and M. WILLIAMS, in *Salem*: and B. EMERSON, in *Newbury-Port.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Amorys & Taylor,

At their Store in King-Street, opposite the Custom House,

A very large and compleat Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS.

ALSO,

IRISH LINNENS,

Of all Prices, extremely cheap,

Nails,

Gunpowder warranted to be of the best Quality.

Window Glass, 7 by 5, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8.

Lead,

Shot,

Genuine Kippen's Snuff,
Bohea Tea and Spices,
Writing Paper of all Sorts,
Bibles and Account Books,

A Variety of Cutlery and other Hard Ware Goods.

As they constantly keep by them a large Assortment of almost every Kind of Goods usually imported from *Great-Britain*, and have them immediately from the Manufacturers———Country Shopkeepers may be supplied at any Time with what Goods they want, and on as low Terms as at any Store in BOSTON.—— Town Shopkeepers also, who usually import their Goods, may have them on such Terms as may answer them as well as importing.

TO BE SOLD,

By Ralph Fisher,

Opposite the Governor's,

A Number of Clothier's Shears newly Imported, with Clother's Jack Cards, Wool Cards and Cotton Cards, Ground Redwood, Madder, and all Sorts of Dye Goods, Hay Seeds of all Sorts, the best of French Indigo, and the best of Spanish Florarento for Mazareen Blues, Cotton Wool and Indigo, *never without.*

WOOL-CARDS.

James Foster,

CARD-MAKER from *LONDON*,

Makes in the neatest and best Manner,

And has now ready for Sale at his Shop opposite the Province-House, Boston.

ALL the different Kinds of Cards made in Great-Britain, such as Wool, Cotton, Clothiers, Scribbling, Stock and Tow Cards, which he will warrant to be preferable to any imported, & will sell them at Twenty-two Shillings by the single Dozen, and Twenty Shillings by the Hogshead, which is as cheap as the first Cost in London.

Thomas Brown,

At the Crown and Sceptre in Back-Street, has for Sale,

A good Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season, very cheap for Cash only.

ALSO,

Some RHUBARB, at a remarkable low Price, said by several proper Judges who have made tryal of it, to be equal in Quality to any ever imported into America.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH HALL,

In Cole-Lane, opposite Mr. *Winslow's* Distill House, By Wholesale or Retail.

New-England and West-India RUM, old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Wine, Cinnamon, Clove, Annifeed & Snake Root Waters, Lemons by the Box or Hundred, & all Kinds of Groceries at the lowest Rates.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, by

Jonathan Williams, jun.

An Elegant Assortment of superfine and other

BROAD CLOTHS,

With proper Linings & Trimings, compleatly match'd by the Makers in England—Which are to be Sold, together with a neat Assortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS in general, at his Shop in Ann-Street, below the Draw-Bridge, and directly opposite the Drum Maker's, at the Head of Barrett's Wharff, at the very lowest Rates, for

READY MONEY ONLY.

Those Persons who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on the best Usage, and the Obligation gratefully acknowledged.

POTASH KETTLES.

TO BE SOLD, by

SMITH and ATKINSON,

At their Store in KING STREET,

POTASH Kettles, cast at Salisbury, in Connecticut, (in clay copes) from the best mountain ore, far superior in quality to any kettles cast in this province from Bogg ore, which being so very liable to crack when first used in melting down the salts, the manufacturer of Potash is thereby not only subjected to considerable expence and trouble in procuring other kettles, but frequently disappointed in working his stock of ashes in the proper season.

These kettles have rarely been known to fail till they are worn out, in many of which above thirty tons of Potash have been made, and when useless for that purpose, a pair of them is valued from 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* for the forge, to work into bar iron, the Salisbury metal being allowed the first in America, for making the best tough bar iron. The Bogg ore Kettles are of no value for the forge, exclusive of the great risque of their cracking before one ton of Potash is made.

Now ready for Sale, by

SMITH and ATKINSON,

At said Store, a large and general assortment of

EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS,

Imported in the last vessels, which being bought on the very best terms will be disposed of (by wholesale only) at such prices as shall give full satisfaction to those in town and country, who purchase their assortment here, and also invite those who usually import their goods, to apply for many articles to compleat their assortments.

N. B. Gun powder, Russia & English Duck sail, &c.

THE Estate of Mr. Thomas Jackson, late of Boston, deceased, being render'd Insolvent, and six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts: The Commissioners appointed by the Hon. Foster Hutchinson, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine said Claims, Give Notice, that they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee-House in Boston, on the first Tuesday of January next, and the five following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M. Boston, Dec. 9, 1771.

The Brig THAMES,

JAMES NICOLL, Master,

A fine new Vessel, burthen 140 Tons, two thirds loaded, will sail in January from Newbury-Port for LONDON, has fine Accommodations.

For Freight or Passage apply to James Nicoll at said Port.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Prop Township of Narraganset, No. 1, in York, That at a Proprietor's Meeting hel raganset, on the 17th Day of June, 1771, Si thirteen Shillings and four Pence, (which lings and one Penny half-penny on each R to pay the Rev. Mr. Paul Coffin's Salary THESE are therefore to give Notice to t prietors of said Township, that unless they to Samuel Scammon, Treasurer of said P before the second Wednesday in Februa Lands will be Sold at public Vendue, at House in Pepperrellborough, for the Pa Taxes.—The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Fore-noon on Wednesday aforesaid.

Pepperrellborough, Dec. 2, 1771. Jeremiah Hill, Amos Chase, John Nason, } Committee of said Proprietors.

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No. 748

THE *Massachusetts* AND *Boston* POST-BOY THE *and* ADVERTISER.

Gazette,

MONDAY, *December* 23, 1771.

From a late London Paper.

Reflections on the Miſchiefs ariſing by keeping Bad Company.

THAT we may be known by our company, is a proverbial truth; ſometimes indeed we are led, by our ſituation or connections in life, to be frequently in the company of thoſe whom we in no reſpects reſemble, and to converſe with thoſe whoſe manners we do not approve; but then it is plain, that our company is freely choſen, and when no valuable intereſt is promoted by our aſſociation, and when we may have the company of the wiſe and conſiderate, if we are fond of it; if, in ſuch a ſituation, we court the vicious, and ſhun the virtuous, it is as full a proof as we can well give, that if we ſhun ſuch practices as are vicious, it is not from the ſenſe we have of the amiableneſs of virtue, but from ſome other cauſe, which it is almoſt certain will, in a ſhort time, loſe its influence, or we ſhall change our choſen intimates.

How far bad companions will injure us, there is no ſaying; but thus far is certain, if they do not make us as bad as themſelves, they will in ſome degree hurt our principles, and taint our morals on ſeveral accounts. The influence of bad examples ever will be dangerous, from our aptneſs to imitate--The deſire every man naturally feels to recommend himſelf to thoſe whoſe company he courts or is fond of--The natural propenſity there is in the human mind to violate its duty---The power which cuſtom has to reconcile us to that which we at firſt moſt dreaded---The partiality which all men naturally have to their notions and practices, and their eagerneſs to defend them---The methods taken, and the pains exerted by bad men, to corrupt thoſe with whom they converſe---The manner in which being converſant with examples of folly and vice deſtroys in the mind that noble ambition of excelling, which beholding characters eminent for their accompliſhments and virtues naturally excites.

Our aptneſs to imitate is not confined to our childhood, but in every ſtage of life we in ſome meaſure form ourſelves upon what we obſerve in thoſe about us. For many years of our life we do not only learn the phraſe of ſuch as we converſe with, but their manners alſo: our behaviour, as well as our idiom, plainly ſhews among whom we were educated. The cottage offers you a brood with all the ruſticity and ſavageneſs of its grown inhabitants: the civility and courteſy which in a well ordered family are conſtantly ſet before the younger members, fail not to influence their deportment; and whatever their natural brutality may be, will diſpoſe them to check its appearance, and expreſs an averſeneſs to whatever is rude and diſguſting. Let the deſcendant of the meaneſt be placed from his infancy where he perceives every one mindful of decorum; the marks of his extraction are ſoon obliterated; at leaſt, his carriage does not diſcover it; and were the heir of his Grace to be continually in the kitchen or ſtables, you would ſoon know the young Lord only by his cloaths and title.

In manhood the diſpoſitions to imitate ſtill appears: the *man* takes his features, if I may ſo ſpeak, from thoſe he is near; he copies their appearance, and is not ſo much what the uſe of his reaſon makes him, as what the example of his intimates make him.

The ſentiments and conduct of the generality are formed by this or that perſon high in their eſteem, and whoſe judgment and prudence they will not allow themſelves to queſtion.

The power of faſhion is greater than that of any laws, by whatſoever penalties enforced; we readily *imitate* what we would not be conſtrained to obey, and become by example, what precept ſeeks in vain to make us.

Nor are we in greater danger of being hurt by bad company, from our aptneſs to imitate, than from the deſire we naturally feel to recommend ourſelves to thoſe whoſe company we court, or are fond of. Converſation, like marriage, muſt have conſent of parties. There is no being intimate with him who will not be ſo with you; and in order to contract and ſupport an intimacy, you muſt give the pleaſure which you would receive. It is in vain that we ſeek a familiarity with any, if we diſregard their humours, unleſs they have ſome intereſt to ſerve by us.

Even common civility muſt render a man unwilling to avow a diſapprobation though the moſt juſt, of what his companions agree in acting and recommending.

Let a man conſider himſelf in either of theſe ſituations, deſirous to engage the favour of bad men, among whom he converſes, or only unwilling to be thought by them deficient in good manners, and the danger to be dreaded from ſuch connections muſt appear very great.

Should any one aſk why the propenſity to imitation might not as juſtly encourage a hope, that the profligate might be won by the regularity of the virtuous, who aſſociate with them, as indulge a fear, that the example of the former might lead to their exceſſes; it may be ſufficient to anſwer, That a vicious man is more like to corrupt a virtuous, one; and that the influence of the latter far exceeds the influence of the former, as appears plain from the vaſt diſproportion which there is between the numbers of ſerious and the diſſolute; from which a certain concluſion may be drawn, that we are more apt to form ourſelves on the manners of thoſe who diſregard their duty, than on theirs who are attentive to it. And therefore,

The danger to which we are expoſed by bad company may be further argued from the natural propenſity there is in the human mind to violate its duty.

Where is the man that has not his wrong tendencies? Who is there able to conceal them in his conduct?

In proportion as we are liable to act amiſs, we certainly muſt be in more or leſs danger from aſſociating with thoſe who either ſeek to draw us into guilt, or will countenance us in the committing it, or diminiſh our abhorrance of it. Some danger from ſuch company there muſt be, even to him whoſe inclinations are leaſt faulty, ſince they are liable to be injured. They may lead to wrong actions, the repetition of which will form bad habits; and what can be ſo likely to ſtrengthen any wrong diſpoſition, and carry it to the moſt fatal lengths of miſconduct, as a familiarity with ſuch as have no dread of guilt, or no principles that reſtrain them from complying with the temptations they meet with to guilt.

Some may perhaps urge, that they are fond of the company of a profligate man, on account of ſome agreeable diſpoſition or qualification which they much admire; and as they find not in themſelves the leaſt propenſity to thoſe exceſſes for which he ſtands condemned, they can be in no manner of danger from making ſuch a companion.

It is very difficult to determine certainly and exactly, to what conduct a man's diſpoſition will lead, when influenced, and, as I have before obſerved, in a good meaſure governed and directed by the conduct and ſentiments of thoſe he converſes with; and though ſuch a companion might not lead to the ſame kind of vices, it may be the means of recommending others, more ſuited to the diſpoſition of the mind; and if his practices are not adopted, his principles moſt likely will! and ſhould he weaken the general regard to virtue, he would make ſuch an one a very bad man, tho' free from his particular crimes.

But the danger of bad company and wicked example will further appear, if we attend to the power of cuſtom in reconciling us to that which we at firſt moſt dreaded.

Whence is it that veteran troops face an enemy with almoſt as little concern as they perform their exerciſe? The man of the greateſt courage among them felt probably in the firſt battle in which they engaged, a terror which required all his courage to ſurmount. Nor was this terror afterwards overcome by him, but by ſlow degrees: every ſucceeding engagement abated it; the oftener he fought, the leſs he feared: by being habituated to danger he learned at length to deſpiſe it.

An ordinary ſwell of the ocean alarms the youth who had never before truſted himſelf upon it; but when he becomes familiarized to the commotions of that element, he becomes deſtitute of any fear in a ſituation that might juſtly diſmay him.

Few can viſit an hoſpital, ſurvey the variety of diſtreſs there, hear the complaints of the ſick, ſee the ſores of the wounded, without being in pain, and partaking in their ſufferings.

The conſtant attendants on theſe poor wretches have no ſuch ſenſations; tho' with diſpoſitions not leſs humane than others, their intimacy with ſuch ſcenes reconciles their minds to them.

From ſuch influence of cuſtom it is evident, that let our education have been the carefulleſt and wiſeſt; let the moſt likely means have been uſed therein to fix in us an abhorrence of vice, we cannot be frequently among thoſe who allow themſelves in it, and are equally unconcerned about the concealment as about the commiſſion of any crime their paſſions prompt them to, without beholding it with abundantly leſs uneaſineſs, than its firſt view occaſioned in us.

When the mind begins to feel its attachments to virtue thus weakened; when what is very wrong no more ſhocks us; then a gradual advance to vice is begun, and every ſtep leads to a more intimate attachment to it; and that which is able to conquer a ſtrong and natural diſlike, certainly will effect a good degree of approbation. In what degree this change of ſentiment effects the conduct indeed, depends, in a good meaſure, on our temper, upon our conſtitutional tendencies, upon our circumſtances; but ſurely we have gone no inconſiderable diſtance from virtue and inward purity, when it is not the conſideration of what is amiſs in any practice that with-holds us from it, but becauſe it is not agreeable to our humour, or interferes with ſome other criminal gratification, which better pleaſes us.

Reaſon is certainly always on the ſide of duty, though it may meet with great oppoſition from our natural paſſions and uncontrouled inclinations, even when we have kept out of the way of all who would encourage us to favour them. What then muſt we expect will be the conſequence, when we are not only prompted by our appetites, but moved by the council and example of thoſe whoſe converſation beſt pleaſes us, to tranſgreſs the bounds which duty marks out.

Moral truths are often diſagreeable to us; and when we have the fulleſt evidence of their reality and importance, we frequently want not the inclination to overlook them.

There is not perhaps a man, who, when he ſeriouſly reflects what is beſt for him to do, will not purpoſe to do that which is right; but we often ſee, that men can act without conſideration in the moſt important affairs; and nothing is leſs likely to be cloſely examined, and reſolutely oppoſed, than what we ſee quite cuſtomary with others.

To think, that what we ſee acted without remorſe and ſcruple every day, and perſiſted in, without any dread of its conſequences, ſhould be obſerved by us, without injuring our attachment to our duty, is as abſurd as to ſuppoſe, that our hands would preſerve the ſame ſoftneſs, when they had been for many years accuſtomed to the oar, which they had when they firſt took it up. As the conſtant dropping of water wears away the hardeſt ſtone, ſo the continual ſollicitations of the vitious are not to be withſtood by the firmeſt mind.

LONDON, *Sept.* 22.

A correſpondent informs, that when Mr. Bellas was uſed at Guildhall, ſo roughly by the mob, he broke wind backward; Mr. Townſend ſaid, "George, what's the matter?" Mr. Bellas replied, with his uſual civility, "They are a parcel of villains; a f—t for them all."

Another correſpondent ſays, it was not backward but forward, owing, he ſuppoſes, to the prodigious quantity of claret he drank upon his reconciliation with the preſent Miniſtry. The connoiſſeurs in ſmelling declare it matters not whether backward or forward, both extremes being equally infectious.

On Monday laſt the following extraordinary piece of horſemanſhip was performed by Mr. Williams, an eminent Bleeder and Operator of Teeth, in Ship-yard, Temple-bar, for a conſiderable ſum of money: he was to ride from Whitechapel-church to the fifty-mile ſtone at Colcheſter, with his own mare: he was allowed five hours to perform it in, but did it with eaſe within eleven minutes of the time. Great ſums were won and loſt on the occaſion, and the knowing ones in general taken in.

The number of priſoners upon the Newgate Kalender for this Old Bailey ſeſſion is 121, which far exceeds any ſeſſion within the memory of the oldeſt man. Their indictments are for murders, rapes, burglaries, highway robberies, forgeries, counterfeiting and debaſing the King's coin, &c.

Policies were yeſterday opened at ſeveral Coffee-Houſes about the Royal-Exchange, offering ten guineas if the preſent Lord Mayor is re-elected to ſerve the ſaid Office for the year enſuing.

Brass Crosby.

To the PRINTER.

On the Vice of Swearing.

IT was a ſaying of a great man of our nation, that *Common ſwearers give their ſouls to the devil gratis*, having no pleaſure in return for it; and doubtleſs it was well obſerved; for no man in his ſenſes can pretend to ſay there is any enjoyment in the practice of that particular vice: let us then ſearch a little into the motives that prompt men ſo often to fall into it. It muſt, I think, proceed either from a barreneſs of invention, keeping continually bad company, being overpowered by liquor, from a falſe modeſty, which is afraid to be particular, or, finally, from a monſtrous deſire of being thought wicked, merely for the ſake of wickedneſs, without pleaſure or profit. Barrenneſs of invention is, I believe, the principal motive to ſwearing: men are frequently at a loſs for ſomething to ſay in company; a ſudden thought ariſes; that it may be of uſe to them as long as poſſible, they eke it out with oaths and blaſphemies, never giving themſelves time to reflect whether it is a vice or not: they find that fools pay a more particular regard to their converſation; and as none are ſo ſtupid but they know how to flatter, the brightneſs of their intellects is too often complimented, and they continue to practice that which they think gains them univerſal attention and admiration, and by that means become incorrigible. Bad company will often, by the force of example, cauſe a man to ſwear; if he has ſenſe, reflection inſtantly ſeizes him, and he corrects himſelf in time; but if otherwiſe, ten to one but he approves of it, and conſequently practices it. Drunkenneſs alſo, which is the ſource of almoſt every vice, is often the cauſe of this in queſtion; let a man's parts be ever ſo bright, if he ſuffers liquors to take poſſeſſion of the ſeat of his underſtanding, reaſon no longer preſides: his paſſions, which before lay dormant, riſe up with redoubled vigour, and hurry him away impetuouſly into the abyſs of vice, and ſwearing in that caſe is generally the forerunner of all the reſt, being as it were a ſignal to let us know, that we are no longer our own maſters. Happy is the man that will take the hint, and reſign himſelf into the arms of health-reſtoring ſleep. I have often known young men, upon their firſt introduction into life, through a falſe modeſty, give into all the vices of their companions; they could not ſtand the ridicule of the thorough-paced debauches; to be any ways particular, was to them impoſſible; they had not as yet enough conſidered the beauty of virtue, that ſelf conſciouſneſs of having done well, which enables us to deſpiſe the vices and follies of the giddy multitude, inſtead of imitating them. Many a man has been loſt for want of that virtuous confidence. As for the laſt ſet of ſwearers, I mean thoſe who practice it merely becauſe it is a ſin, there is no way of reclaiming them; they ſeem to be the devil's agents on earth, prowling about, and ſeeking whom they may devour. There is one more motive to it, which I am ſorry to have room to mention, which is the deſire young men of ſpirit have to be in the faſhion. It has been of late too much the cuſtom for men of quality and faſhion to ſwear by way of giving a grace to their converſation: others have heedleſly followed their pernicious example, which has been no ſmall reaſon of its ſpreading ſo much. Would the fair ſex but for once undertake to be the reformers as well as the poliſhers of mankind, and never give encouragement to any man, let him be otherwiſe ever ſo well qualified, who ſhould demean himſelf ſo much as to ſwear; would be our men of quality look upon it as much an affront for a perſon to ſwear in their company as to give them the lie, then would the vice be extirpated; there needs no other means to induce men to be virtuous, than to make virtue the faſhion.

Tho' vice may ſhort-liv'd pleaſure give to ſenſe,
'Tis virtue only can true joys diſpence.

LONDON, September 25.

A great Perſonage, it is ſaid, has lately received two letters, the one wrote in the French King's own hand and the other from the Count de Guignes.

Thurſday afternoon about two o'clock, one of the powder mills at Mouſſey, in Surry, blew up: a young man was blown through ſome pales & killed: another was blown into the River, and his head much cut, and body burnt, who died yeſterday; and a third burnt in the ſtomach and belly ſo much that his liver and bowels were ſeen, who likewiſe died yeſterday in great agonies.

A particular Method of recovering Perſons that are drowned; exemplified in the Caſe of a young Woman who had lain ſome Hours under Water.

THIS account is communicated to the author of *Journal Aoſtorique ſur les matieres du tems* for December 1758, by Dr. Du Moulin, an eminent phyſician, who accidentally, and luckily for the poor girl, happened to hear of her misfortune ſoon after ſhe was taken out of the water.— A ſervant maid, he ſays, of about eighteen years of age, had fallen into the river, down which ſhe was carried by the force of the ſtream, upwards of 150 paces from the place ſhe fell in at; but her cloaths catching hold of ſome piles, driven down for the uſe of a neighbouring tanner, ſhe there ſtopt; and, ſome hours after, the tanner's people coming that way, ſhe was taken up. Being perſonally unknown to thoſe who firſt found her, ſhe was expoſed ſome time before her friends heard of the diſaſter that had happened. At length ſhe was carried to the houſe of her miſtreſs, where ſhe was ſtripped, and laid down before the fire, without any hopes, however, of her recovery. In this ſituation the doctor found her, without motion, ſtiff, and cold, her eyes ſhut, her mouth open, her countenance pale and hollow, and her whole body much ſwelled and full of water. She had no pulſe, and the caſe being looked upon as deſperate, the doctor had a mind to try an experiment ſuggeſted to him by what he had obſerved of flies and other inſects, that being drowned, and apparently dead, will yet recover by half burying them in aſhes or ſalt. He accordingly ordered a ſufficient quantity of dry pot-aſhes to be ſtrewed upon a bed to about three inches deep: upon this layer of aſhes the girl was placed, and another layer of aſhes of about two inches deep, was ſprinkled over her. On her head was put a cap, containing a good quantity of aſhes alſo; and round her throat a ſtocking filled with the ſame. The blankets were now laid on the bed, and thus the patient lay about half an hour, when her pulſe began to beat; by degrees ſhe recovered her voice and ſoon cried out articulately, *O I am frozen—I am frozen.* A cordial was adminiſtered, and ſhe continued to lie eight hours in the aſhes; during which time the water came away by the urinary paſſages to an amazin quantity: after which ſhe found herſelf greatly relieved; and though for the three following days ſhe was ſtill a little indiſpoſed, the indiſpoſition was ſlight, and ſoon went off. In want of a ſufficient quantity of dry pot-aſhes, dry ſalt may be uſed, and according to the doctor, with the ſame ſucceſs.

Anecdote concerning DRYDEN.

MR. Dryden happening to paſs an evening in company with the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Rocheſter, Lord Dorſet, and ſome others of the firſt diſtinction and reputation for genius, the converſation turned upon literary ſubjects; ſuch as the fineneſs of compoſition, the harmony of numbers, the beauties of invention, the ſmoothneſs and elegance of ſtile, &c. &c. After ſome debate it was finally agreed, that each perſon preſent ſhould write ſomething upon whatever ſubject chanced to ſtrike the imagination, and place it, under the candleſtic. Mr. Dryden was excepted againſt in every reſpect, but as a judge of the whole. Of courſe that office was aſſigned him. Some of the company were at more than ordinary pains to out-rival each other; the man moſt tranquil and unconcerned was Lord Dorſet; who with much eaſe and compoſure, very cooly wrote two or three lines, and careleſsly threw them in the place agreed upon; and when the reſt had done ſo by theirs, the arbiter opened the leaves of their deſtiny. In going through the whole, he diſcovered ſtrong marks of pleaſure and ſatisfaction: but at one particular he diſcovered the moſt boundleſs rapture. I muſt acknowledge, ſays Dryden, that there are abundance of fine things in my hands, and ſuch as do honour to the perſonages who wrote them; but I am under an indiſpenſible neceſſity of giving the higheſt preference to Lord Dorſet. I muſt requeſt you will hear it yourſelves, gentlemen, and I believe each, and every one of you, will approve my judgment.

I promiſe to pay to John Dryden, Eſq; or order, on demand, the ſum of five hundred pounds.

DORSET.

I muſt confeſs (continued Dryden) that I am equally charmed with the ſtile and the ſubject; and I flatter myſelf, gentlemen, that I ſtand in need of no arguments to induce you to join with me in opinion againſt yourſelves. This kind of writing exceeds any other, whether antient or modern. It is not the eſſence, but the quinteſſence of language; and is, in fact, reaſon and argument ſurpaſſing every thing. The company all readily concurred with the bard, and each perſon preſent was forward to expreſs a due admiration of his Lordſhip's penetration, ſolid judgment, and ſuperior abilities, with which it is probable Mr. Dryden, *that great judge upon ſuch occaſions*, was ſtill more thoroughly ſatisfied than any of the company.

ANNAPOLIS, in Maryland, November 28.

We hear from Talbot County, that a few days ago, Meſſrs. John Johnſon and London Cunninghame, two young gentlemen, went out in order to divert themſelves with their fouling peices, when unfortunately in climbing over a fence, Mr. Johnſon's peice accidentally went off, and Mr. Cunninghame being very near him, the whole load went in at one of his ears and came out at the other —Mr. Johnſon's diſtreſs for the unhappy Fate of his Friend, can hardly be conceived.

We alſo hear from the ſame county, that laſt week they had a moſt violent ſtorm of wind, which blew down ſeveral houſes, particularly the dwelling houſe of Mr John Markland, near Oxford, by which one negro man was killed.

NEW-YORK, December 12.

The firſt Inſtant, died Mr. James Mills, of this City, in the 61ſt Year of his Age; He was many Years Deputy-Sheriff in this Place, and for the laſt 36 of his Life was Goaler here.

On Friday laſt died Mrs. Suſanna Middleton, (Wife of Doctor Middleton, of this city) a Lady of an amiable character, highly eſteem'd, and much lamented.

On ſunday the 17th Ult. two Negroes belonging to Mr. Rider, and one to Mr. Den. Dennis, of Long-Iſland went a gunning in a Canoe. Next day two of them were found dead in the Canoe, the other has not been found. It is ſuppoſed they all periſh'd with cold.

The Duke of Cumberland Packet, which was to have ſail'd on Thurſday laſt, was detained by the Weather till Monday.

The late cold and ſnowy Weather, has interrupted our Intelligence. We have no papers from the Weſtward ſince Monday ſen'night.

On Tueſday Night 3d inſt. the ſloop John Capt. Waddel, bound in from the Weſt-Indies, was driven aſhore at Sandy-Hook, and ſuppoſed to be bilged, the Captain by the ſlipping of his foot fell overboard and was drown'd, tho' all Endeavors were uſed to ſave him; his brother Mr. William Waddel, who leap'd after him, narrowly eſcaped ſharing the ſame Fate.

It was but the Thurſday before, that Capt. Thomas Randal, jun. coming in from ſea, was drown'd at the ſame Place, being ſtruck over by the Boom.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Joſeph Crew, belonging to the Brig Ann, from Boſton, for this Port, to a Gentleman in this Town, dated Norwalk, December 4, 1771.

"*THIS waits on you to advice you of my unhappy Situation and great Misfortune.—On the 1ſt Inſtant, about 12 o'Clock, coming into this Harbour, the Veſſel ſtruck on Green's Reef of Rocks, the Wind blowing ſtrong about W. S. W. about 2 o'Clock it veered to W. and by N. when we let go our Anchors, in order to keep her from going aſhore, but could not clear the Rocks of either Side, if we cut;—thus we lay ſtriking the Ground till Evening, when her Rudder unſhipp'd, and the Wind increaſed to a high Storm, which continued all Night.—About 4 next Morning, found her Hold two Thirds full of Water ſo that we were obliged to ſlip, and run her as far on the Shore as we could, in order to preſerve our Lives.—The Wind continued ſtrong to the Weſtward all next Day, and no Boat could come on Board, ſo that little of the Cargo is ſaved, and I fear the Veſſel will be entirely loſt.*"

In the New-York Paper, Notice is given of Counterfeit Half-Joes, which are ſome what thicker, the Figures leſs prominent, and the Colour paler than the true ones, and tho' of due Weight, have in each 12ſ. ſterling of baſe Metal.

NEW-HAVEN, *December* 13.

Laſt Tueſday Evening departed this Life, in the 24th Year of her Age, Mrs. Lucy Jones, the amiable Conſort of Mr. Iſaac Jones, of this Town, and only Child of Capt. Charles Goodrich, of Pittsfield. Many affecting Circumſtances attend both the Huſband and Father of the Deceas'd. In leſs than three Years the Huſband has been bereaved twice; both Mother and Child buried in the ſame Grave, and the Father in the ſame loneſome State.

Laſt Week died at Stockbridge, Mrs. Abigail Woodbridge, Conſort of the Honorable Timothy Woodbridge, Eſq; one of the Council of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

We hear from Salem, in the Province of New-York, That about three Weeks ſince, a white Woman, the Wife of a Mulatto, belonging to that Place, was found dead in a Mill-Pond, with ſeveral Marks of Violence on her; and her Huſband, who is the ſuppoſed Murderer, has abſconded.

Laſt Saturday Evening Mr. Moſes Cook, of Waterbury, being at Mr. Clark's Tavern, in Bethany, where there was an Indian named Moſes Paul, who had behaved ſo diſorderly, (on Mrs. Clark's refuſing to let him have a Dram,) that he was turned out of Doors, when he ſwore to be revenged on ſome one Perſon in the Houſe; and Mr. Cook going out ſoon after, received from the Indian, (who 'tis ſuppoſed lay in Wait, near the Houſe, in Order to put his Threat in Execution) a violent Blow on his Head, with ſome Weapon, that broke his Scull in ſo terrible a Manner, that he died of the Wound laſt Night.

The Indian was apprehended and committed to the Gaol in this Town laſt Sunday.

☞ See page 57.—73, Vol. I. & pa. 324, Vol. 4.